



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events.

ICELAND SAYS "STAY"

Iceland, which some months ago asked American troops stationed on its soil to get out, has now changed its mind—at least for the time being. The little island country now says that American forces can stay on its territory until further notice. The recent increase in world tension apparently led to Iceland's change of heart.

MORE WOMEN WORKERS

Increasing numbers of women are taking jobs in offices, stores, and factories. Of the more than 66,200,000 employed people in the country, well over 20,000,000 are women.

OIL IN COSTA RICA

The little Central American land of Costa Rica has struck it rich. It has found substantial oil deposits, and expects to find additional stores of the underground wealth within its borders. Until now, Costa Rica's known resources have consisted chiefly of its rich soil and some gold deposits. Gold and bananas are leading exports.

PRESIDENT'S PLANE

President Eisenhower sent his plane, the "Columbine," to bring India's Prime Minister Nehru here for his 4-day White House visit which began yesterday, December 16. When the Indian leader leaves for London on his way home later this month, he will again be a guest on the "Columbine." Nehru plans to spend a few days in Canada after his visit here.

ALMOST 3,000,000,

The U. S. Office of Education says there are about 2,957,227 students in the nation's colleges and universities this year. This is 236,298 more than there were in 1955.

RED CROSS PRESIDENT

General Alfred Gruenther, who stepped down as commander of NATO forces a short time ago, will take over as president of the American Red Cross January 1.

SHIPBUILDING BOOM

More ships are being built this year than at any time since World War II. Britain, as in past years, is the world's No. 1 shipbuilder. Japan is second, and Germany is third. Most of the new vessels under construction are tankers for carrying oil.

TOP EDUCATOR

Dr. Lawrence Derthick, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is the new U. S. Commissioner of Education. He will begin his new duties today, December 17. As Commissioner of Education, Dr. Derthick directs nation-wide surveys of our schools and cooperates with state and local educators in various ways. Dr. Derthick formerly served as superintendent of public schools in the Chattanooga area.



THE UNITED STATES has supplied jet planes such as this one to Yugoslavia

Tito's Puzzling Course

Recent Events in Eastern Europe Have Brought Differing Views on Wisdom of U. S. Aid for Yugoslavia

SHOULD we continue to help Yugoslavia? Just where does this eastern European nation stand today in the conflict between the free world and the Russian-dominated lands? Can we be sure that Yugoslavia won't line up as an ally of the Soviet Union?

U. S. officials are debating these questions. They have been raised by Yugoslavia's role in, and reaction to, the revolts in Hungary and Poland. The controversy centers upon the 64-year-old Marshal Tito. Since World War II, there has been no more controversial figure in world affairs than the stocky Yugoslav leader, who looks and acts much younger than he is.

Tito's reaction to the revolt in Hungary and its suppression by Soviet troops is typical of how he provokes controversy. He said that the original demonstrations by the Hungarian people against Russian influence in their country were justified. The remark pleased the western nations and provoked the Soviet Union.

But then Tito went on to say that the Hungarian uprising was carried too far, and that the Russians acted rightly in finally putting down the revolt. Though Tito called Soviet intervention "an error," he said it was the lesser of 2 evils. He maintained that if the Russians hadn't stepped in, a world war would have resulted.

These remarks were more to the liking of the Soviet Union than were Tito's earlier statements. His defense of Russia was, of course, wholly unacceptable to the free world.

On another aspect of the Hungarian affair, however, Tito was highly critical of the Soviet Union. This matter concerned Imre Nagy, the Hungarian premier who was forced out of office by the Russians for his anti-Soviet actions.

As Russian troops swept into Hungary to put down the revolt, Nagy fled to the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest, capital of Hungary, for refuge. When Nagy left the embassy almost 3 weeks later, Yugoslav officials claimed he was kidnapped by Soviet police and taken to Romania, a Soviet puppet country.

Tito claimed that written promises were given earlier that Nagy would be allowed to leave the embassy and return to his home. He protested both to the Russians and to the Hungarian puppet government over the kidnapping, but his protests were rejected. The Russians claimed that Nagy went to Romania by choice.

Tito's puzzling course—siding with the Soviet Union one moment, and criticizing her the next—is understandable only in the light of earlier

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Will More Stars Be Put on Flag?

Alaska and Hawaii Still Seek Full-Fledged Partnership in the Federal Union

LEGEND tells us that Santa Claus, in about a week, will be making his annual trip down from the Arctic. Just about everywhere he goes in our 48 states this year, however, he is likely to find that some other northland travelers have arrived first. These others are Alaskans on their way to Washington, D. C. An interesting story lies behind their journey.

The U. S. territories of Alaska and Hawaii have long sought admission to the Union as full-fledged states, but Congress hasn't granted their requests. So now the Alaskans are trying to gain statehood through a method which they have not used before.

This year they adopted a state constitution and elected 3 would-be U. S. congressmen—2 senators and a representative. Early next month, when Congress opens, these men will be in the nation's capital, seeking statehood for Alaska. If it is granted, they expect to take seats as lawmakers.

At least 2 of the "new congressmen" made plans to bring a motor caravan down the famed Alaska Highway, and reach Seattle, Washington, today—December 17.

These spokesmen intend to go from Seattle to our nation's capital by a round-about way, so as to visit many parts of the country and thus help publicize the problems of their territory.

The Alaskans' strategy of electing "congressmen" in advance is generally known as the "Tennessee plan," after the state that first used it in gaining admission to the Union.

Hawaii—as well as Alaska—has adopted a state constitution, but she hasn't chosen prospective senators or representatives. Her leaders aren't convinced that the Tennessee plan can be of much real help in the present-day statehood effort. Even so, Hawaii will watch the Alaskan experiment with great interest.

In their drive for admission to the Union, Alaska and Hawaii received some encouragement this year from the Republican and Democratic campaign platforms. Both parties pledged "immediate statehood" for the 2 territories. But the people in Alaska and Hawaii realize, despite these promises, that their statehood fight is still far from being won.

Before going into the pros and cons of this matter, let's look at the territories themselves.

Hawaii, a long chain of volcanic islands, is located a little more than 2,000 miles southwest of San Francisco, on the northern edge of the tropics. With nearly 6,500 square

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Alaska—Hawaii

(Concluded from page 1)

miles of land area, it is somewhat larger than Connecticut; and it has about the same number of people as does New Hampshire—slightly over half a million.

Like the U. S. mainland, Hawaii is a melting-pot of nationalities. It has many people of Asian descent, along with those of European and original Hawaiian ancestry.

The islands are an important stopping place for ships and planes traveling between the U. S. mainland and the Far East. Also, because of climate and scenery, they are themselves a major tourist attraction.

Sugar and pineapples are Hawaii's chief products, and the island territory also is famous for its tropical and semi-tropical flowers. Every year, orchids by the hundreds of thousands are flown from Hawaii to other parts of the United States.

The islanders are proud of their excellent school system, which provides courses of study similar to those found in up-to-date mainland schools.

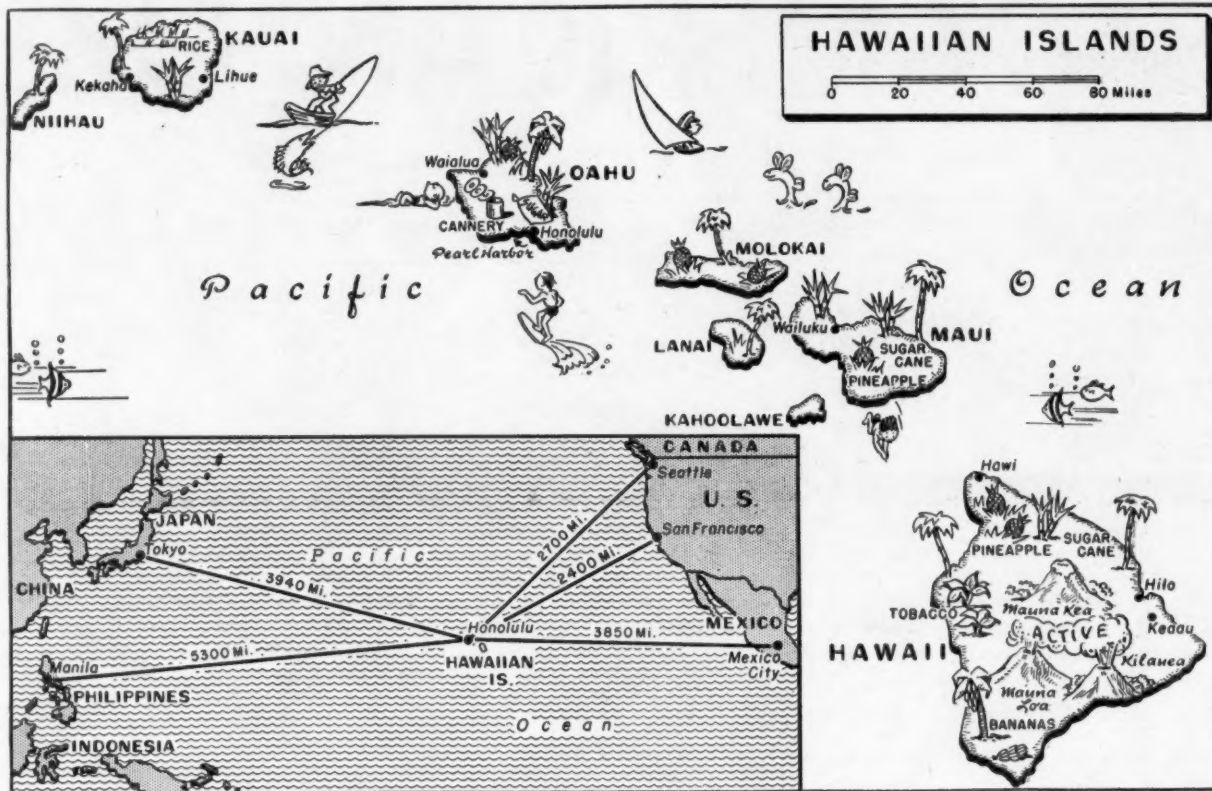
Alaska, with more than 586,000 square miles, is over twice as large as Texas. Her population, though growing rapidly, is smaller than that of any present-day state. Last year the territory had 209,000 people, while Nevada—our smallest state in terms of population—had 235,000. At the nearest point, Alaska lies roughly 600 miles from Seattle, Washington.

Land of Variety

In this northern land of variety, crossed by the Arctic Circle, there are vast glaciers and lofty snow-capped peaks (including Mount McKinley, highest in North America). There are also dense evergreen forests and—in the summer—valleys carpeted with wild flowers. Farms in certain sections yield vegetables, grain, and dairy products.

Alaska is rich in natural resources. Well known for her salmon, gold, and furs, she also has coal and petroleum—as well as tin, mercury, uranium, and many other minerals. Streams, tumbling from the high mountains, can furnish hydroelectric power on a tremendous scale.

Alaskan forests can yield great



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS in the Pacific have an area of 6,454 square miles, compared with 5,009 for Connecticut

quantities of lumber and paper. A big mill to provide wood pulp for paper-making has been constructed at the town of Ketchikan. Others may be established before long at Juneau—the capital—and at Sitka.

Even today, Alaska contains huge tracts of unexplored wilderness. But the towns—such as thriving Anchorage—have modern stores, offices, and schools.

Because of the rugged landscape in their territory, Alaskans depend heavily on the airplane for transportation. In this respect they resemble the people of Hawaii, who are perhaps the most air-minded on earth.

Alaska and Hawaii both occupy highly strategic locations. Our forces stationed in Alaska guard the northwestern approaches to this continent, while Hawaii furnishes a vital base in the mid-Pacific. Near Hawaii's capital city of Honolulu is our big Pearl Harbor naval station, scene of Japan's 1941 surprise attack.

Both territories are definitely regarded as parts of the United States, and they have belonged to this coun-

try for many years. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. Hawaii was once an independent kingdom and later a republic. Political leaders in the islands finally requested that Hawaii be brought under the American flag, and this was done in 1898.

People of both areas are U. S. citizens; they are subject to this nation's laws and Constitution. Hawaii provides Uncle Sam with considerably more income tax revenue than do several of the mainland states. Also, young men from Hawaii and Alaska serve in our armed forces.

Government

Each of the 2 territories has a legislature, elected by its own people; and a governor, appointed by our President and approved by the Senate. Each territory sends a non-voting delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Alaska and Hawaii are represented at the national conventions which nominate Presidential candidates, but they take no part in the Presidential elections which occur later.

Many people feel that these territories are now being treated as colonies, and they hope to see this situation ended. Citizens in Alaska and Hawaii declare: "We are Americans. Our territories are part of the United States and they should receive full membership in the federal Union."

Through statehood, Alaska and Hawaii would gain certain powers that are now lacking. They could choose their own governors, have senators and representatives in Congress, help elect the President, and vote on the adoption of Constitutional amendments. Their legislatures would take control over many matters that the federal government now handles.

People who oppose Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood argue:

1. "These lands are too distant to participate fully in national affairs."
2. "As critical defense outposts, they should be kept under closer federal supervision than would be likely if they became states."
3. "Alaska, still very thinly populated, needs further development before joining the Union."

4. "There is considerable communist influence in Hawaii. For this reason if for no other, the islanders should not receive increased political power, nor be given votes in Congress."

5. "Hawaii's people are largely of a different racial stock from that of the mainland's inhabitants. A majority, according to 1950 census figures, have Oriental ancestry. We shouldn't admit a state containing so many people who differ in race and background from those in the rest of our nation."

Replies given by statehood advocates are as follows:

1. "In an age of air travel, Alaska and Hawaii can no longer be considered 'distant' from other parts of our country."

2. "Defense requirements shouldn't keep these territories out of the Union. Military installations could be maintained in the new states, just as they are in the present ones."

3. "Alaska's population, though small, is growing faster than that of any state. As a full-fledged partner in the Union, with increased control over her own affairs, this territory could develop still more rapidly."

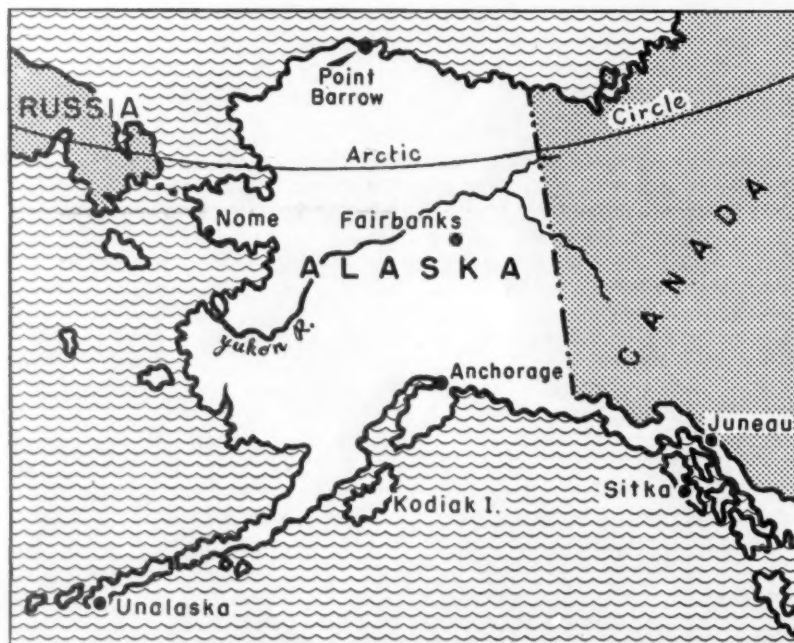
4. "In Hawaii, a grant of statehood would strengthen the people who are working to weed out communist influence. Also, remember that the communists have been active in many present-day states. Hawaii shouldn't be singled out for special treatment because of her trouble with them."

5. "Hawaii's people as a group—regardless of race—are loyal Americans. In proportion to population, she furnished more Korean War soldiers than did many of the states."

Besides the foregoing points on each side, some purely political considerations are often brought into the statehood dispute.

Certain Democrats have been reluctant to see Hawaii enter the Union, because that territory usually votes Republican (though it did not do so this year). Certain Republicans oppose Alaska's admission because she normally goes Democratic.

So, despite the campaign pledges made by each party this year, the 2 territories may still find it difficult to win statehood. —By TOM MYER



ALASKA includes both continental territory and islands. Total area of 586,400 square miles is a little more than twice the 267,339 square miles that make up Texas, our largest state. Alaska's population, however, is quite small—209,000.

The Story of the Week

SEASON'S GREETINGS!

This is the last issue of the *American Observer* to appear before the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the paper will be dated January 7, 1957. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Highlights of 1956

January. Sudan became independent country, after many years of British and Egyptian supervision.

February. Russia's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev criticized late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin as a "cruel and unjust" ruler. The Khrushchev speech raised hope in world that Russia would abandon past cruel policies at home and abroad. Later events proved the hope to be in vain.

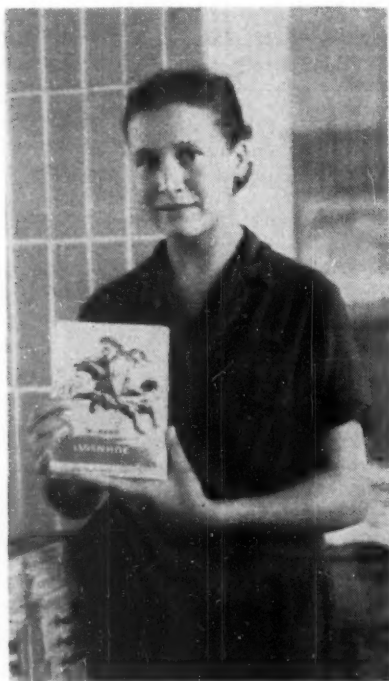
March. Morocco and Tunisia, formerly supervised by France, gained freedom. The 2 new lands, as well as Sudan, became United Nations members in the fall.

June. President Eisenhower underwent an intestinal operation.

In Poland, thousands of workers rose up against their Red masters. The revolt was put down by communist guns and tanks. This and later anti-Soviet demonstrations helped Poland win some measure of independence from Russian control in the fall.

Two commercial airliners collided and crashed in the Grand Canyon, killing 128 persons.

July. President Eisenhower and chief executives of 20 Latin American lands met in Panama. Out of this meeting came agreements for closer cooperation among Western Hemisphere countries.



BLACK STAR

ROMANIAN WORKER holds up a book—Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*—in a printing plant. A number of western classics are published, with the communist government's permission. Letting the Romanians read such books is one of the few privileges that the Reds have granted in recent months.

Italian liner *Andrea Doria* and Swedish ship *Stockholm* collided off our Atlantic coast, killing 40 persons.

Abroad, Egypt's President Gamal Nasser seized the Suez Canal, setting off dispute which helped lead to British-French use of force against Egypt in November.

August. Democrats chose Adlai Stevenson as Presidential candidate and Estes Kefauver as his running mate. Republicans renominated President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon as standard-bearers.

October. Hungary revolted against its Soviet puppet regime. Movement later turned into mass revolt against communism itself.

Israel attacked Egypt late in October, after years of border fighting between the 2 lands. Britain and France sent forces to Egypt, saying they did so to protect Suez Canal. During fighting, canal was blocked by sunken ships.

November. President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon won new terms of office by big majority of votes. Democrats held control of Congress by small margin.

Abroad, Russia brutally crushed Hungarian revolt. UN condemned Soviet brutality but was unable to stop bloodshed. Thousands of Hungarians have fled country since revolt began. Soviet-controlled Hungarian government refused to permit UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to investigate conditions in that country.

UN arranged for truce in Egypt by November 6. British, French, and Israeli troops agreed to withdraw from Egyptian soil.

December. United States, Britain, France, and other members of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conferred in Paris to discuss future of that defense group.

India's Prime Minister Nehru met with President Eisenhower in our national capital.

Immigration Changes?

The McCarran-Walter Act, passed by Congress in 1952, is our chief law governing the admission of immigrants to the United States. Under this law, fewer than 155,000 persons can be admitted to our shores every year. Only a certain "quota" of immigrants from each country can come to America in any one year.

A second immigration law—a temporary one that expires at the end of this month—provides for a total of another 209,000 immigrants, mostly refugees. This law, too, limits the number of persons to be admitted from certain countries.

Because of the various restrictions on immigration, Uncle Sam was able to admit only about 6,500 Hungarian refugees as permanent residents. To overcome this problem, President Eisenhower made use of a special provision in the regular immigration law to admit the 21,500 or more Hungarians who are now on their way here.

Under the special provision, a number of immigrants can come here on



BRITISH MOTORISTS line up for gas, which is now rationed in Britain. Regular supplies from the Middle East were cut off by fighting which blocked the Suez Canal. The United States is sending oil to Britain and other European lands, but there probably will be shortages throughout the winter.

a "temporary" basis. Additional legislation is needed to make it possible for these refugees to stay as permanent residents. When Congress meets in January, it is expected to deal with this problem, and to review our immigration policy as a whole.

Oil for Europe

For more than a month now, very little oil has moved from the Middle East to Western Europe. Formerly, our allies in Europe obtained about 80 per cent of their oil needs from the Middle East.

Europe's chief source of petroleum dried up when the Arabs wrecked pipelines and blocked the Suez Canal during last month's fighting between Egypt on one side, and Israel, France, and Britain on the other.

Uncle Sam has agreed to come to the aid of his allies during the petroleum shortage. Tankers, filled with American oil, are already unloading their vital cargoes at European ports. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to reopen the Suez Canal quickly.

Despite our oil shipments to Europe, that continent's gasoline, fuel oil, and other petroleum products are expected to be in short supply throughout the winter months.

Results of Poll

Last October, we asked our readers for their opinions on teen-age manners. Here are the results among students who expressed views on this matter:

About 42 per cent of them feel that only 1 out of every 5 or 6 teen-agers is consistently bad-mannered.

Another 38 per cent of them estimate that roughly 2 of every 5 youths do not conduct themselves as they should.

The remaining 20 per cent of those polled think that 3 or more teen-agers out of every 5 are too often guilty of misbehavior.

Many reasons were suggested for the extensive lack of good manners. The one most often mentioned was a desire to attract attention. Next came insufficient or no training in the home. Thoughtlessness, bad examples set by adults, haste, "letting off steam," and "just an age" were some other reasons put forth.

Recommendations for improving the situation included the formation of etiquette classes or clubs; the posting of simple rules of conduct on school bulletin boards; the launching of school-wide courtesy campaigns; the inclusion of good-manner columns in school papers; the adoption of codes of conduct.

Chou on Tour

Red China's Premier Chou En-lai is making a "good will" tour of nearby Asian lands. He spent some time in India with that country's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru earlier this month—just before Nehru left for a 4-day visit with President Eisenhower.

In addition to India, the list of countries that Chou has visited or plans to visit include, Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, and North Viet Nam. Of these, only North Viet Nam is under Red rule. During the last week in December, the Chinese Red leader plans to make a return visit to India for more talks with Nehru, who is expected to be home by then.

Many observers think Chou went on his tour of nearby lands largely for these reasons: (1) to help overcome the growing fear among some border lands that Red China might invade them; (2) to work through Nehru in the effort to arrange top-level Red Chinese-American talks.

TV Press Conference

Late this month and early in January, guests on Ruth Hagy's ABC-TV College Press Conference will be asked about problems and issues confront-

ing the new Congress. One topic will be on whether time limits should be placed on senators so they cannot "talk a bill to death." Others will deal with such matters as immigration, foreign policy, defense, and agriculture.

If you would like to ask national leaders questions on these or any other issues before Congress, you may send your queries to College Press Conference, c/o American Observer, 1733 K Street, Washington 6, D. C.

Include the names of your current history teacher and school in your letter. From questions submitted, one will be chosen to be answered on the College Press Conference television program every Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m., EST.

A week ago Sunday, Miss Kathleen Miley of the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Vocational High School had her question answered by Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee. She asked him this:

"When President Eisenhower says that he is working for 'modern Republicanism,' just what does he mean?"

His reply was to this effect: the President wants his party to support federal action in achieving social and economic progress—so long as this action does not interfere with what states are doing, and so long as it is carried out in a financially sound manner.

At a Glance

Syrian-Iraqi tension appears to have eased off a bit. Earlier this month it looked as though Syria, which has been getting large quantities of arms from Russia, would invade neighboring Iraq. Strong messages from the United States that it would "not tolerate new aggression in the Middle East" are thought to have helped avert a clash between Syria and Iraq—at least for the time being.

Cuba's government of President Fulgencio Batista put down a revolt earlier in December.

Adlai Stevenson, who twice sought the Presidency as the Democratic candidate (1952 and 1956), has made it clear that he will never again make a bid for the White House. Stevenson is returning to his law practice, but will continue to act as an adviser to his party.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mrs. Brown: Whenever I'm in the dumps, I get myself a new hat.
Mrs. Cat: I was wondering where you got them.

A chrysanthemum by any other name would be easier to spell.



"It's a special needle for wearing out unbreakable children's records."



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Festivals in December

Religious Observances Mark Holiday Season

THE Christmas season is here again. Since it is a time for celebrating the birth of Jesus, it always has a deep religious meaning. It is also the occasion for gay and varied celebrations around the world.

Mexico, for instance, has parties every night for a week before Christmas. The high light of each evening is the breaking of the *Pinata*—an earthen jar filled with candy, fruit, and other gifts. The jar is suspended from the ceiling and every guest is blindfolded and given 3 chances to break the *Pinata* with a stick. When the jar is shattered, everyone scrambles for the gifts.

In *Germany*, where the Christmas tree is used, the holiday is the occasion for family get-togethers. The children are taught to expect gifts from their Santa Claus if they are good. On Christmas Eve, all the family assembles before the tree. Everyone joins in singing carols, and then gifts are opened.

In *Sweden*, *Finland*, and *Norway*, the season starts in mid-December and lasts until mid-January. For a month, there is a round of visiting back and forth.

On Christmas Eve in many Scandinavian homes, the family and guests

assemble in the dining room. Each person dips a piece of bread into a bowl of pork drippings and eats it to "bring luck." Then follows *lutefisk* (a flaky codfish) for the main course, and a rice pudding for dessert.

Early on Christmas morning, everyone goes to church. Often, in *Sweden*, the farm family glides over the crunchy snow in a horse-drawn sleigh; a flaming torch is used to light the way through the northern darkness. In *Finland*, young and old frequently travel to Christmas services by ski.

England is the land that made the mistletoe and holy popular as holiday decorations. The old ceremony of burning the Yule Log is still observed in some parts of England.

Tinkling of cowbells, yodeling, and the singing of Christmas carols are a big part of Christmas Eve in *Switzerland*. Young people trudge through snow-covered village streets, sounding the cowbells and singing. After midnight church services, they may go by sleigh to a country café for coffee and cakes.

In *France* and *Italy*, the religious side of Christmas is strongly emphasized. Not only are there church services, but decorations in the homes are usually of a religious nature. Chief among these decorations is the *creche*, a cradle with the figure of the Christ Child. About the cradle are figures of Joseph and Mary, of the Wise Men with their gifts, and of the cattle in the stable.

In tiny *Albania*, pancakes are a special Christmas Eve treat. *Bulgarians* burn a log on Christmas Day and make wishes for the coming year as sparks are made to fly. In *Greece*, Christmas is a great day for family reunions.

Along with Christmas, there is another great religious observance at this time of year—the Jewish *Festival of Hanukkah*. It dates back to 164 B.C., when the Jews of Palestine defeated Antiochus. He had tried to abolish their religion and force Greek worship upon the Jewish people. With the defeat of Antiochus, the Jews were able to restore the sacred light in their Temple and resume their worship.

Hanukkah—Festival of Lights—began this year on November 28 and lasted for 8 days. One candle was lighted on each of the days in Jewish homes until 8 burned together on the last day. Services commemorating the relighting of the Temple light were also held in synagogues.

SPORTS

WHO was the outstanding U. S. sports figure in 1956? Newspapers will soon be making end-of-the-year selections. Among the many Americans who were prominent in sports during the past year are the following:

Tenley Albright of Boston won the women's Olympic championship in the graceful sport of figure skating.

Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, became the undisputed queen of the tennis world. She won both the U. S. and British singles championships in women's competition.

Paul Hornung of Notre Dame University received the Heisman Trophy. It is awarded annually to the player chosen in a nation-wide poll as the outstanding college football player of the year.

Don Larsen of the New York Yankees pitched the first perfect game in World Series history. He did not allow a single member of the Brooklyn Dodgers to reach first base.

Pat McCormick of Lakewood, California, triumphed in both springboard and platform diving at the Olympics. In doing so, she repeated her performance in the 1952 Olympics.

Bill Russell of the University of San Francisco was chosen in a poll as the outstanding college basketball player



NEW YORK YANKEES
Don Larsen



WIDE WORLD
Tenley Albright

of the year. Later he led the U. S. team to victory in basketball play in the Olympic Games.

Bobby Morrow of San Benito, Texas, won 3 gold medals for the United States in the Olympic Games. He triumphed in the 100- and 200-meter dashes and ran on a winning relay team.

Bud Wilkinson, football coach at the University of Oklahoma, led his team to another undefeated season. Oklahoma's consecutive victories now number 40, extending over a 4-year period. The streak is an all-time record.

Space does not permit our listing the names and achievements of many others who have also been outstanding in sports during 1956.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SPRINTER BOBBY MORROW

Tito's Actions

(Continued from page 1)

events in Yugoslavia. Right after World War II, this mountainous country, with an area of 99,181 square miles—about the size of Wyoming—was regarded as a Russian puppet like its neighbors, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania. The Yugoslav government was modeled after that of the Soviet Union, and was run completely by the communists.

But in 1948, a falling-out took place. Tito insisted that his country would not tolerate Russian control. From that moment, Yugoslavia pursued an independent course. Joseph Stalin, at that time the Soviet dictator, used all kinds of pressure to overthrow Tito.

Despite the split with the Soviet Union, Tito insisted that he was as strong a communist as ever. But he proclaimed that Yugoslavia's Reds did not have to follow the Russian model of communism.

Tito's independence brought him and his country plenty of trouble. Most of Yugoslavia's trade had been with the Soviet Union and other communist lands. It was promptly cut off upon Stalin's orders, causing great hardship to Yugoslavia. Tito's government might have fallen—as Stalin wanted it to—had not the United States and other western countries gone to Yugoslavia's aid.

Why We Helped

We helped Tito's government because our leaders felt it would be to our advantage to encourage the split among the communist nations. If Yugoslavia were kept independent—it was reasoned—then she would serve as a constant reminder to Russian-dominated lands in Europe and Asia that they, too, could throw off the Soviet yoke.

Moreover, we felt that if a world conflict should break out, it would be better to have Yugoslavia—with one of Europe's largest and toughest armies—lined up with us rather than on the Russian side.

After Stalin's death, the Soviet attacks on Tito dwindled. The new Russian rulers blamed Stalin for the fall-



YUGOSLAVIA's area of 99,181 square miles compares with 97,914 for Wyoming. Yugoslav population is 17½ million.

ing-out with Yugoslavia, and said they wanted close relations once more with Tito's country. Trade and diplomatic relations were resumed, and an exchange of visits took place between the Soviet leaders and Tito.

Tito welcomed friendlier relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time, he stressed again that communist parties in Yugoslavia and in the puppet lands should be allowed to run their own countries without dictation from Moscow.

After lengthy talks, an agreement was reached last summer. The Soviet leaders admitted that there could be "different roads to socialism"—in other words, that the communist parties in the puppet lands did not have to follow the Soviet communists in every respect. This declaration was widely regarded as a victory for Tito.

But the Russians did not expect the prompt and violent action that followed. Less than 2 weeks after the agreement with Tito was announced,

demonstrations against Soviet domination took place in Poland. Finally Poland installed a new government favoring more freedom for that country and less Russian control.

Alarmed at the turn of events, Soviet leaders tried to get Tito to change his views, but he refused. He agreed with Russia that Red lands should continue to have communist governments, but insisted that they be free of Soviet control.

This stand explains Tito's attitude toward Hungary. He approved the rights of the Hungarians to run their own government so long as it was a communist one. But he opposed the establishment of a free, democratic government in Hungary or in other communist lands.

Continued Aid

Shortly before the revolts in Poland and Hungary took place, it was announced that our government would continue to help Yugoslavia with economic aid, while, at the same time, withholding military equipment until we could better determine to what use the arms would be put. It was also announced that we would keep our aid program to Yugoslavia under "constant review," so that changes could be made if they seemed necessary.

Some Americans feel that we should—in view of recent events—discontinue all aid to Yugoslavia. They say: "Tito's approval of Russia's sending troops into Hungary to put down the revolt there shows precisely where his sympathies lie. He is a communist 100 per cent. He criticizes the Russians on matters of little importance, but supports them on vital issues."

"The fact is that Tito is a clever and shrewd politician who has pulled the wool over the eyes of western leaders far too long. By giving them the impression that he might line up his country with the western lands, he has succeeded in securing large amounts of western aid. Actually he has never had the slightest intention of becoming a solid ally of the free world."

"At home, Tito is a dictator who cannot stand criticism. Only recently he ordered the arrest of Milovan Djilas, a former vice president of Yugoslavia. Djilas had become criti-

cal of communism. He wrote an article for a New York magazine in which he said that the Hungarian revolt was the beginning of the end for communism. For that, he was thrown in jail.

"Certainly it does no credit to us as a democratic nation to be trying to cultivate Tito and his communist government in which elementary freedoms are denied. We'll be better off if we stop aiding Yugoslavia."

Other Americans feel differently on this subject. They say:

"If it hadn't been for Tito, Soviet Russia would still have a tight grip over all of eastern Europe. But Tito's example of independence has loosened ties between Russia and several of the Red lands of eastern Europe."

"The revolt in Hungary, though not attaining its goal, has shaken the Soviet empire to the very core. There is almost certain to be more trouble ahead for Russia in this area. Let's not forget that it was Tito's defiance of the Kremlin that has sparked the spirit of revolt in the puppet lands."

U. S. Assistance

"Without aid from us, Tito's government would almost certainly have fallen under Soviet pressure. If it had, other countries would have been discouraged from trying to throw off Russian control. Therefore, it is fair to say that our assistance to Yugoslavia has been a major factor in bringing on the stresses and strains that now beset the Soviet empire."

"There is no denying in the least that Tito is a communist dictator who permits few liberties in his country. But our aid doesn't imply that we approve the way Yugoslavia is run. What it does mean is that we want Yugoslavia to be strong enough to avoid being controlled by Russia. The spirit of independence that Tito exemplifies may some day become so strong in eastern Europe that leaders in these lands, even Tito himself, will be forced to grant free elections and western-type democracy."

Certainly Yugoslavia is anxious to have aid continued. This eastern European land has had a rough time ever since World War II.

Yugoslav officials say that the country's economic troubles were brought



IN SKOPLJE, southern Yugoslavia. A husband leads the donkey while his wife rides, a common sight. The up-to-date truck emphasizes the country's effort to modernize. Skoplje is an important rail and manufacturing city.

on largely by the Soviet trade restrictions, imposed in 1948 and not lifted until fairly recently, together with several droughts. Outside observers believe, though, that another big reason for Yugoslavia's troubles has been the continual tinkering with the economic system by the communist leaders.

After World War II, Yugoslavia modeled its economy after that of the Soviet Union. The government took over all industries, and established many large collective farms managed by communist officials.

These tight controls failed. Farmers resisted having their individual plots of land combined into collective farms. To show their discontent, they slowed down crop production. Industrial output was disappointing because of the bungling and inefficient management of government officials.

Finally, a few years ago, Tito took drastic steps. The collective-farm program was largely abandoned. Today there are less than 1,000 of these farms as compared to more than 7,000 a few years earlier.

Farm production has improved, but it is still less than it was before World War II. Since the great majority of Yugoslavia's 17,500,000 people depend on the soil for a living, the lagging crop production poses a serious problem for the nation.

Factory Program

The industrial program is no longer controlled so completely from Belgrade, Yugoslavia's capital. Workers are given a considerable voice in managing the factories in which they are employed. The production of electricity, steel, and chemicals is on the upswing.

While conditions are slowly improving, earning a living is not easy for most Yugoslavs. The wage-price relationship is not favorable to the average person. A factory worker earns on the average about \$33 a month, but a suit of fair quality will cost him 3 months' pay. It takes more than 1 week's pay to buy a shirt.

Some observers feel that Yugoslavia will never prosper as long as the government continues to control the way of life so completely. While restraints are not so severe as they were a few years ago, this is still a communist land where the government keeps a finger on all activities. The independence which Yugoslavia enjoys is freedom from Russian control, not freedom from communist dictatorship restraints.

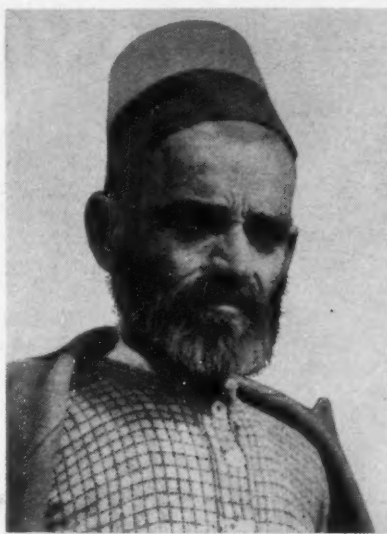


UNITED PRESS
Marshal Tito

Is there any chance that the Yugoslav people will throw off communism? Some observers feel that the rise in educational standards may in time result in a revolt against communism. Yugoslavs are getting more schooling today than ever before, and enrollment is at a record high in the universities at Zagreb and Belgrade.

In the recent revolts in Poland and Hungary, students played a leading part. It is plain that, among these young people, the desire for real freedom is strong. If this same desire appears among Yugoslavia's students, it may some day fan the flames of rebellion against the nation's dictatorial communist leadership.

—By HOWARD SWEET



OLD MAN and boy, both Moslems, are typical of much of Albania's population

Primitive Red Country

Albania Gives Russia Strategic Base on Adriatic

ENVER Hoxha is head of the communist party in Albania, and that party rules the country. Marshal Tito is the communist ruler of Albania's next-door neighbor, Yugoslavia.

Hoxha and Tito are engaged in a bitter feud. Because Tito has insisted that each communist nation should be free of Soviet domination, Hoxha has implied that the Yugoslavian leader helped to stir up the Hungarian rebellion. Tito replies that Hoxha is a mere Russian puppet.

Albania is situated on the Adriatic Sea between Yugoslavia and Greece. The country is geographically separated from the Soviet Union and its satellites. The only routes into Albania from Soviet-controlled territory are by sea and by land across Yugoslavia.

History. The country was under the control of Turkey from the 15th century until 1912. As the result of an uprising, the Turks were forced to give Albania its freedom. No stable government was established until 1925. In that year, Albania became a republic under Ahmed Bey Zogu, who proclaimed himself King Zog I in 1928.

The Italians, and then the Germans, occupied the country during World War II. In 1944, Albanian mountaineers, led by Hoxha, drove out the Germans. Hoxha made himself communist dictator and forced the country to adopt a Soviet-style constitution.

From 1944 to 1948, the country had close political and economic ties with Yugoslavia. When Russia's dictator Stalin broke with Tito in 1948, Albania cut off almost all her relations with Yugoslavia and established closer ties with Russia.

Land and People. Albania is the most primitive country in Europe. Most of the land is mountainous, although 2 fairly level plains make it possible for farming to be carried on.

Along the coast, the weather is dry and hot in the summer. Winters are mild. It is cool most of the year in the inland mountain areas, and winters are often severe.

There are few roads and bridges in the country, and only about 100 miles of railroad tracks. Ox carts, horses, and donkeys are used for transportation. Automobiles are very rare.

The country's area is 10,629 square miles, slightly larger than Maryland. There are many small villages but few large towns. The capital and largest city, Tirana, has a population of 60,-

000. As a result of Turkey's long rule over this land, 70 per cent of the Albanian people are Moslems.

Agriculture. About 90 per cent of the 1,250,000 inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and herding. Sheep, goats, and some cattle are raised. The methods of farming are primitive. Practically all the plowing is done by oxen. Corn, wheat, tobacco, fruits, and olives are the chief crops.

Industry and Trade. There was very little industry before World War II. Hoxha's communist government has tried to stress industrialization, but there are still only a few factories. There are some mineral deposits in the mountains, including petroleum, copper, salt, asphalt, and iron ore. The natural resources are mostly undeveloped.

A small amount of trade is carried on with other communist countries. Agricultural products and minerals are exported. Machinery, textiles, paper, and farm tools are imported.

Soviet Satellite. Albania enables the Soviet Union to have a strategic base on the Adriatic Sea which, of course, leads into the Mediterranean. This water outlet was particularly valuable to Russia when she and Yugoslavia worked closely together. In case war should break out now, however, Russia would have a difficult time holding Albania if Yugoslavia were in the opposing camp.

As a matter of fact, Albania is the only Soviet satellite in Europe that is not joined with other Moscow-controlled lands. She is surrounded by countries which are determined not to come under Russian domination. Thus, she is not as important to Moscow as she might be, considering her position on the Adriatic.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Your Career

Food Specialist

Your duties, if you decide to become a dietitian, will be to supervise the preparation and serving of food. You may also be responsible for buying food and kitchen equipment, keeping records of costs, and working out recipes for the restaurant, hospital, school cafeteria, or other institution that employs you.

If you become a hospital dietitian, you will plan special diets for patients and teach them about their own food needs. You may also teach food and nutrition courses to nurses, medical students, or dietetic interns.

Your qualifications should include a genuine interest in good food and in health problems related to eating. You also need the ability to supervise the activities of other people.

Your preparation, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course with emphasis on science, mathematics, and home economics. In college, you will major in foods and nutrition, or in institutional management.

Your studies will include chemistry, physiology, and bacteriology. You will also have courses in economics and accounting to help you understand factors affecting food prices and to figure food costs.

After receiving your B.A. degree, chances are that you will have to spend a year as a dietetic intern before you can become employed as a dietitian. During this time, you will gain practical experience in this field.

Job opportunities for dietitians are expected to be plentiful for some years to come. At present, there are many more job openings than there are trained persons to fill them. Dietitians are employed not only in hospitals, school cafeterias, and industrial and commercial eating places, but also by food companies and manufacturing concerns.

Finally, there are opportunities for you to go into private practice as a food consultant. Quite often, dietetic consultants work closely with physicians who have patients with dietary problems.

Incidentally, there are good opportunities for men as well as for women in this field. Some of the leading dietitians in the country are men, though they are outnumbered by women at the present time.

Your earnings will be low at first. After your internship, you are likely to earn around \$3,300 a year. Most experienced persons have incomes in the neighborhood of \$5,000 annually, though the head dietitian of a hospital or restaurant may receive as much as \$10,000 a year.

Advantages are (1) job opportunities are plentiful; (2) the work is usually interesting and challenging; and (3) there are good opportunities for advancement.

One disadvantage is the relatively low salaries paid in this field. On the other hand, many employers provide food and lodging in addition to the salaries.

Further information can be secured from the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. This organization has a number of publications available free of charge to students interested in becoming dietitians.

—By ANTON BERLE

Historical Background - - Hoover, Roosevelt

This is the fourteenth in a series of articles on our Presidents and the times in which they held office.

HERBERT Clark Hoover was born in Iowa in 1874. An engineer by training, he served as director of our food distribution program in Europe at the close of World War I. He also served as Secretary of Commerce under Presidents Harding and Coolidge before entering the White House in 1929. Mr. Hoover, a Republican, is still active in public affairs.



Hoover

The worst depression in the nation's history began in the fall of 1929. Prices of business shares dropped disastrously in the New York Stock Exchange causing widespread losses to investors. Within a short time, millions of Americans lost their jobs as more and more industries went bankrupt.

U. S. tariffs on foreign goods were raised to new heights in 1930. In retaliation, other countries, which were also suffering from the world-wide depression, increased duties on goods shipped to them from the United States. Foreign lands became unable to pay their war debts to Uncle Sam, and our government permitted them to postpone their payments.

Under the Hoover administration, the federal government provided for some loans to hard-hit farmers, but this assistance was unable to relieve much of the suffering caused by a continuing decline in agricultural incomes.

In 1932, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was formed in an effort to stem the depression by making loans to business firms and banks. But the depression became more critical as time went on.

Hoover's critics contended that he did not have the federal government take action which was needed to help combat the depression and assist its victims. His supporters replied that the depression was a world-wide affair

and had to run its course, and that too much government activity would only delay a return to normal conditions.

The 20th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted early in 1933. It moved up the inauguration date for our Presidents from March 4 to January 20. In 1930, there were 122,775-046 Americans in the country.

Uncle Sam began a "Good Neighbor" policy under Hoover in an effort to end hostility felt in Latin American lands for our past interference in their affairs.

Overseas, Japan invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931. Adolf Hitler and his nazis gained control of the German government early in 1933.

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Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in New York in 1882. A lawyer, he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson, and as governor of New York. Roosevelt, a Democrat, became President in 1933. He was the first Chief Executive in our history to serve more than 2 terms. He was elected President 4 times in all, but he died in 1945 after having served less than 3 months of his fourth term.

Roosevelt went further than any other President had ever gone in calling for government action to deal with social and economic problems. He asked Congress for laws to protect depositors against bank failures, to give unemployment relief and insurance, to provide work for the jobless, to strengthen labor organizations, to guarantee farmers "fair" prices, and to deal with a number of other social and economic problems. Lumped together, these measures were called the "New Deal."

Roosevelt's opponents accused him of moving the nation toward socialism. His supporters replied that the New Deal measures actually saved our capitalistic system from threatened collapse.

The 21st Amendment, repealing prohibition—put into effect by the 18th Amendment—was ratified in 1933. In 1940, census takers counted 131,669,275 Americans.

Despite the administration's various anti-depression measures, prosperity was slow to make a comeback. Though unemployment was reduced by the mid-1930's, it wasn't until war preparations were begun in 1939 that a majority of Americans again knew prosperity.

Under the Roosevelt administration, the United States continued progress in cementing close ties with our Latin American neighbors. A number of "good neighbor" and mutual defense agreements were signed by Uncle Sam and his southern neighbors.

Overseas, Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. The following year, a civil war broke out in Spain, which was won in 1939 by General Francisco Franco and his supporters.

Japan began a large-scale invasion of the Chinese mainland in 1937. Around this time, nazi Germany, fascist Italy, and militaristic Japan signed an alliance.

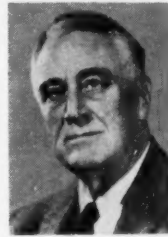
In 1938, Hitler seized Austria. The following year, he took over much of Czechoslovakia. In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France then declared war on Germany, and World War II was under way.

Just before Germany attacked Poland, Hitler made a friendship pact with Moscow. The Reds and the nazis agreed to split up Poland between them. Meanwhile, Russia took over Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania in 1940, and attacked Finland that same year. The following year, Germany made war on Russia.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, brought the United States into World War II. At a heavy cost in lives and money, the war was won after 3½ years of bitter fighting. On April 12, 1945—less than a month before Germany surrendered—Roosevelt died unexpectedly.

Before his death, he and other world leaders planned the UN.

—By ANTON BERLE



Roosevelt

News Quiz

Statehood Issue

1. Give brief geographic descriptions of Alaska and Hawaii.
2. How are these territories now governed?
3. Why do they want full-fledged statehood?
4. Describe the strategy that Alaska is now using in her effort to win statehood. Is Hawaii adopting the same plan?
5. What did the 1956 Democratic and Republican platforms say about admitting Alaska and Hawaii to the Union?
6. Give some arguments that are often raised in opposition to Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood.
7. Set forth some arguments used by those who support the admission of these territories.

Discussion

Do you favor statehood for either of the 2 Pacific territories? For both of them? Explain your position.

Yugoslavia

1. What was Tito's reaction to the revolt in Hungary?
2. How did the Yugoslav leader feel about what happened to Imre Nagy?
3. Trace the course of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union from the end of World War II to the death of Stalin.
4. How did relations change after Stalin's death?
5. Why do some Americans feel that U. S. aid to Yugoslavia should be discontinued?
6. Explain the views of those who feel that it is to our advantage to continue assistance to Yugoslavia.
7. Why have the Yugoslav people had a hard time making a living?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that the aid we have given to Yugoslavia over the past 8 years has been worthwhile to the United States? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you think that Tito's reactions to recent events in eastern Europe call for any changes in our future aid program to Yugoslavia? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. What were some of the big news stories of this year?
2. Why is Europe short of oil? What are we doing to help ease this shortage?
3. Why do many Hungarian refugees have to be admitted to our country on a "temporary" basis?
4. What appear to be the purposes of Chou En-lai's Asian tour?
5. Why is Albania important to the Soviet Union?

References

"What's Happening in Yugoslavia?" by Lester Velle, *Reader's Digest*, December.

"Tito's Secret Role in the Satellite Revolt," by Edward M. Korry, *Look*, December 11.

Pronunciations

Ahmed Bey Zogu—äk-měd' bā zōg'w
Chou En-lai—jō ēn-lī
Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'
Enver Hoxha—ēn'vur haw'jā
Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-o bā-tēs'tā
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr
Imre Nagy—im'rē nāj
Milovan Djilas—mē'lō-vān jē'lās
Nehru—nē'rōo
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōosh-chawf
Okinawa—ō'kī-nā'wuh
Skoplje—skōp'lyē (y as in yes)
Tirana—tē-rā'nuh

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) agreement; 2. (a) sorrowful; 3. (b) fateful; 4. (d) agree; 5. (b) bitterness; 6. (a) supporters; 7. (b) later; 8. (c) endanger.

What Our Readers Say—

Those criticizing the Israeli action taken a few weeks ago claim that Israel should have demanded UN police protection against Egypt's hostile acts instead of going to war. The Israeli representative had repeatedly complained in the Security Council about Egypt's raiding her boundaries. The UN did not give any real help.

The only purpose of Israel's fighting was for her defense. Israel wants peace, but if her neighbors will not let her live in peace, she must force them to make peace with her.

AYALA BRAUNFELD,
New York, New York

★

The United States has been right in opposing the British and French attack on Egypt. Our country fought for its independence. We should, therefore, help other lands to gain and keep their freedom.

JUDY CLELAND,
Tyre, Michigan

Americans should study more foreign languages in school. We appreciate it when someone from a foreign country comes here and can speak our language. However, we seem to take it for granted that all nations should speak English. It is important for anyone interested in foreign affairs, whether he lives in the United States or elsewhere, to study languages.

ZINA HARRELSON,
Farmington, New Mexico



The voting age should be lowered to 18. It is not fair to expect American boys to go to war and die for their country and not let them have a say in the government. If they are old enough to give their lives for their country, they are certainly old enough to vote.

KAREN CRUMP,
Baltimore, Maryland

★

The voting age should not be lowered to 18. Most people this age are not prepared for such a responsibility and are too easily influenced by other people.

CHAHLA VOSSOUGH,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

As a high school student just learning to drive, I would like to appeal to all young drivers to slow down and keep our highways and streets safe.

PATRICIA SCHAEFER,
Richmond, Virginia